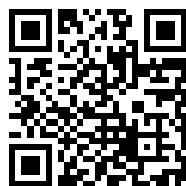
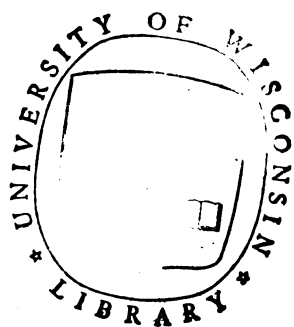

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**Illustrated Handbook of North-
Eastern Rhodesia**



The British South Africa Company,
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1889.

ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK

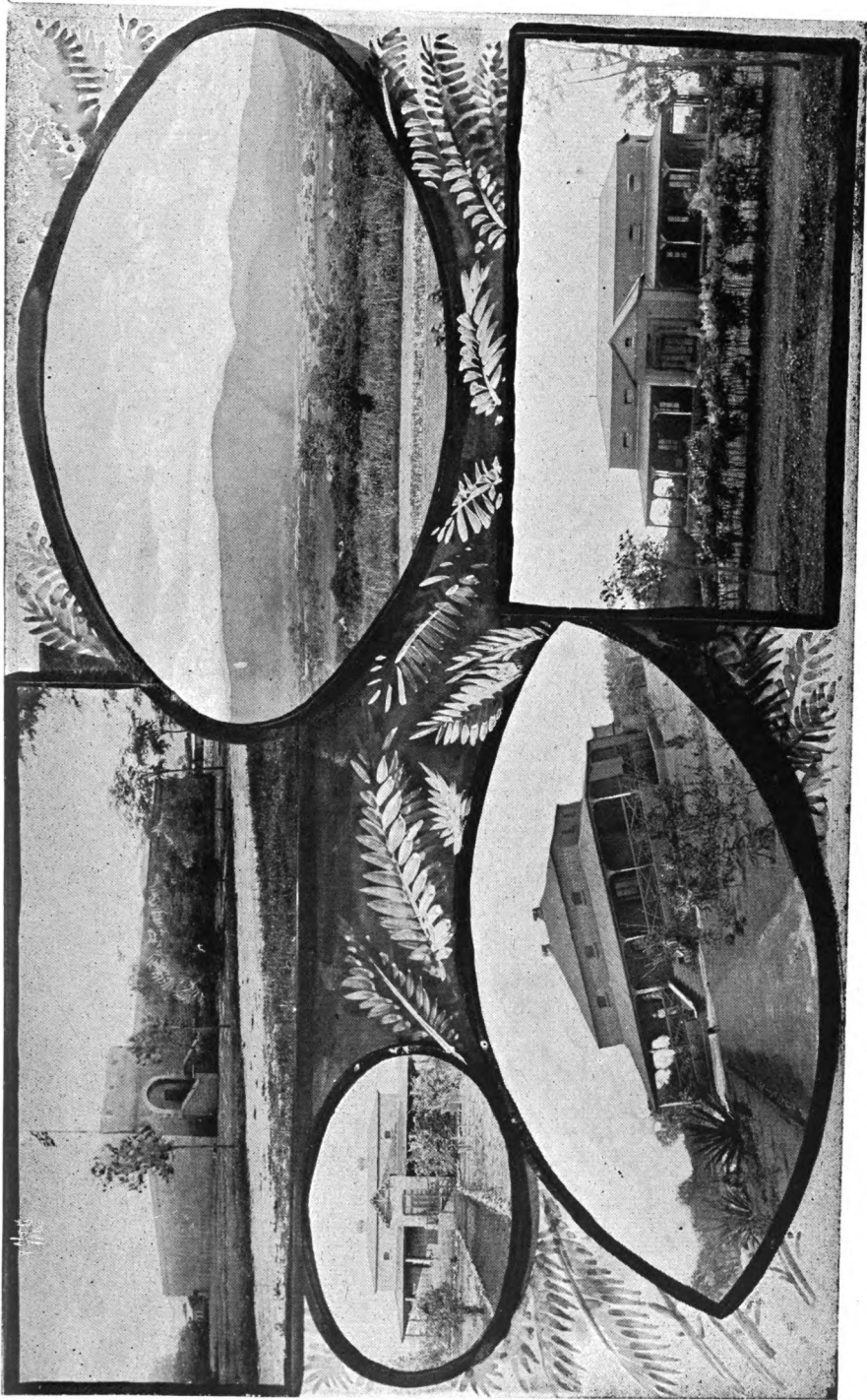
OF
Charles Lloyd Jones
NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA.

September, 1906.

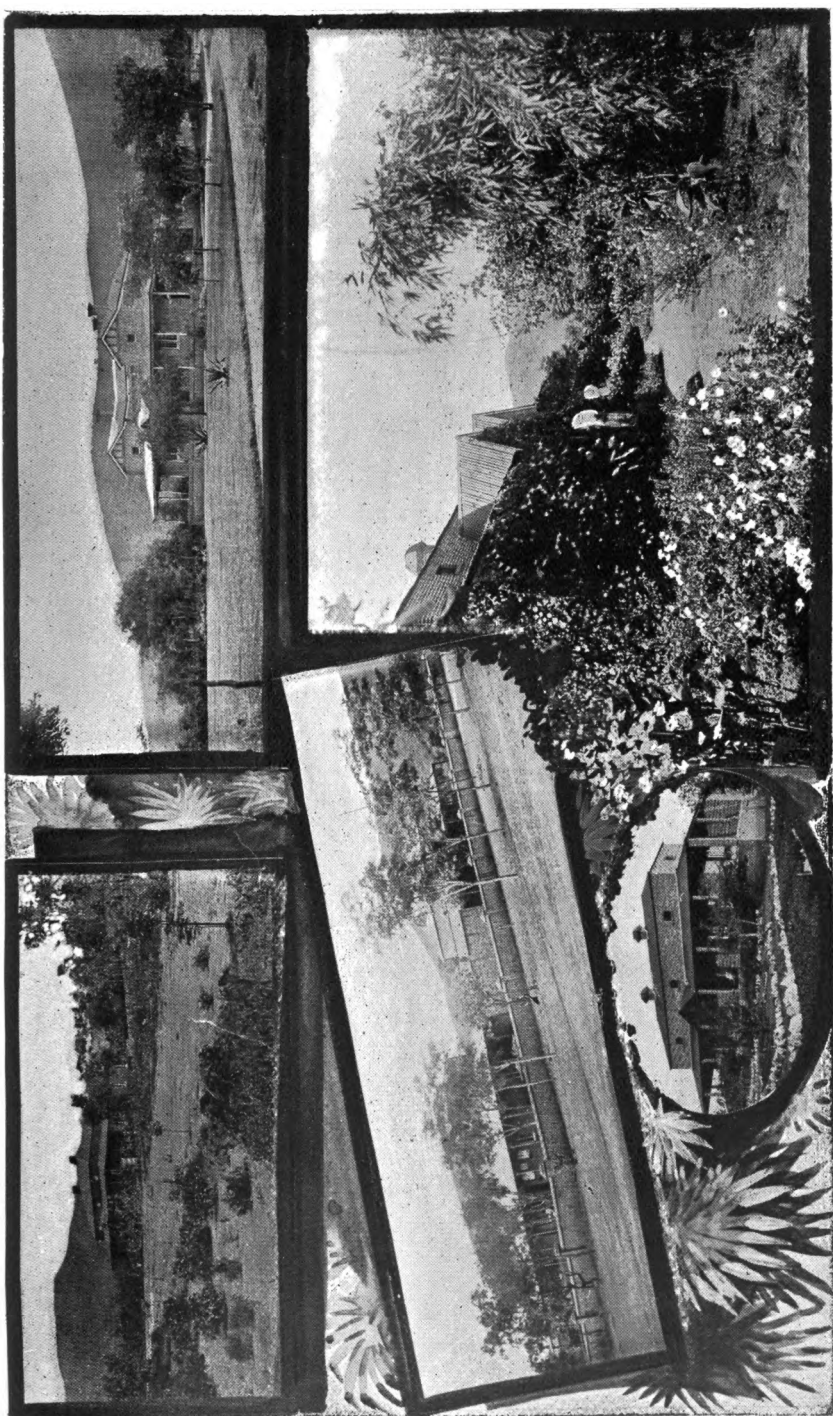


Fort Jameson:
PRINTED AT THE "ADMINISTRATION PRESS,"
NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA.

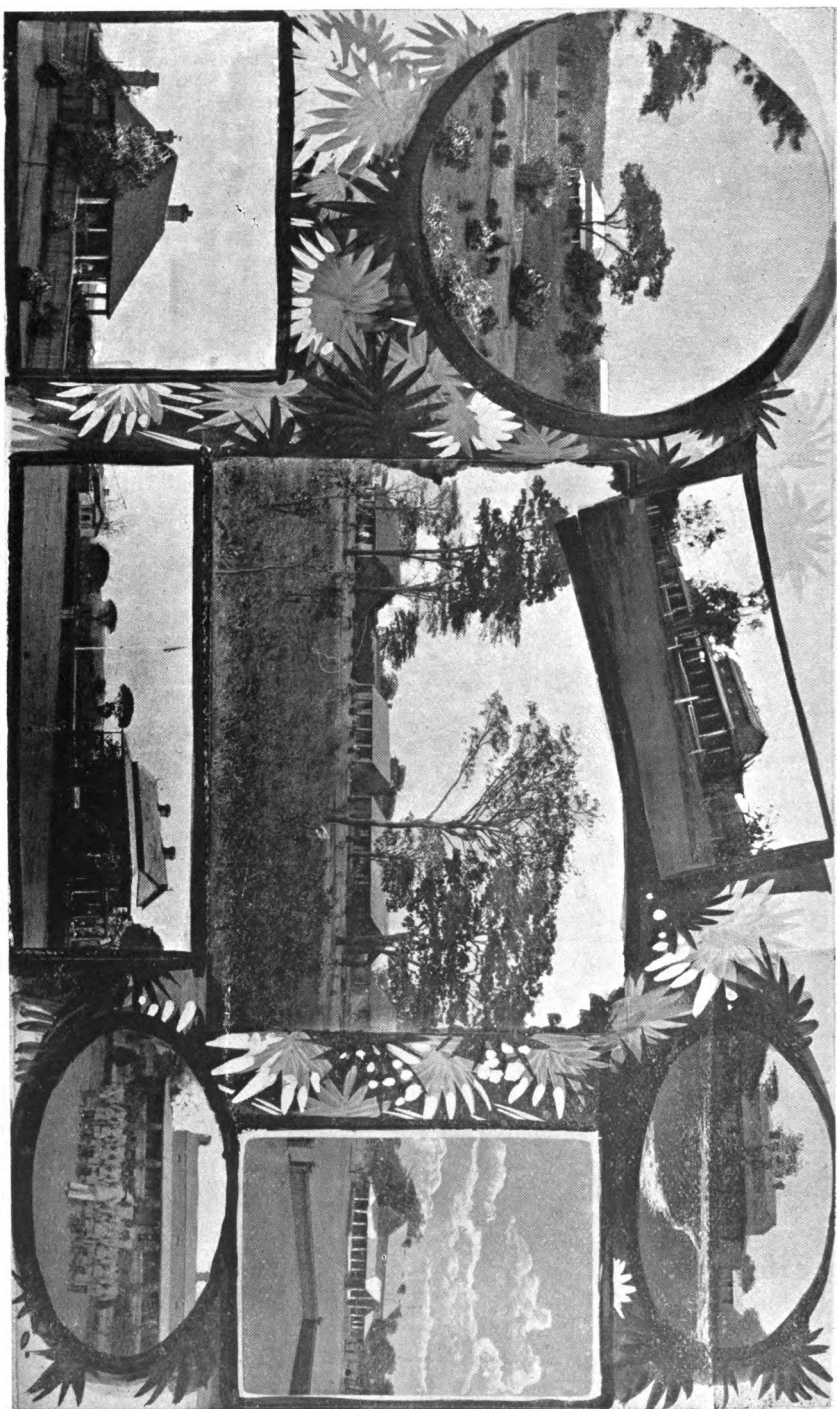
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VIEWS OF FORT JAMESON.



VIEWS OF FORT JAMESON



VIEWS OF FIFE, ABERCORN AND SERENJE.

ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK

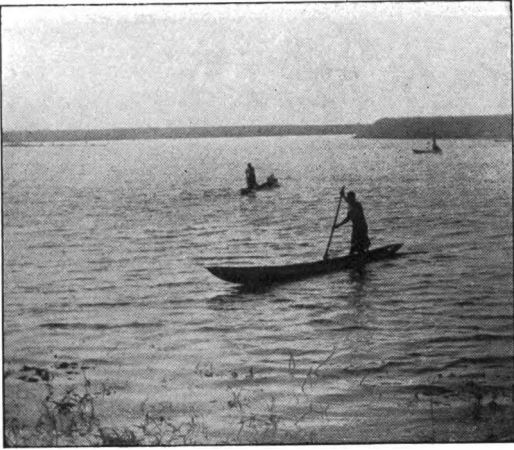
OF

NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA.

THE territory of North-Eastern Rhodesia embraces an area estimated at one hundred and nine thousand square miles and consists of a part of Africa bounded on the West by the Congo Free State and the Western Province of Northern Rhodesia, on the South by the Anglo-Portuguese Frontier, on the East by the British Central Africa Protectorate, on the North by the Anglo-German Frontier, the South shore of Lake Tanganyika and the Southern Frontier of the Congo Free State.

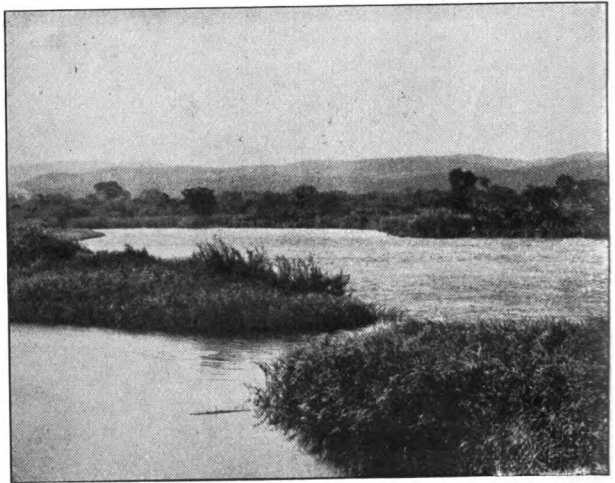
With the exception of a portion of the Luangwa Valley, the whole of the country lies at an altitude of over three thousand feet, most of it being over four thousand and some parts rising to about seven thousand feet above sea level.

The most elevated part of the country lies on a ridge, generally over five thousand feet, running from the South of Lake Tanganyika and following, approximately, the Anglo-German Boundary across what is known as the Tanganyika Plateau; thence turning southwards, runs down the western side of the Luangwa River almost to its confluence with the Zambezi; thence turning westwards, runs almost parallel to the Zambezi and crosses that river, probably near the Victoria Falls. Within this ridge is included the high tableland on which some of the remotest



sources of the Congo and Zambesi rise. The lowest part of this tableland is at Lake Mweru, the altitude of which is three thousand feet. On the east of this tableland, separated from the valley in which Lake Nyasa lies by a steep ridge which varies from six thousand feet to three thousand feet above sea level, the Luangwa River flows to the Zambesi. From Lake Tanganyika the land rises abruptly from two

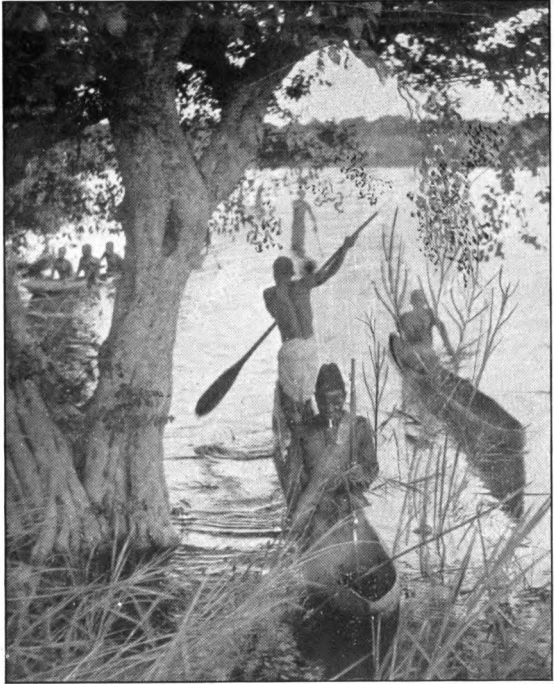
thousand six hundred feet, which is the level of the Lake, to over five thousand feet which altitude is maintained until within thirty miles of Lake Nyasa. This stretch of land slopes towards Bangweulu maintaining an average height of four thousand feet. Immediately to the east and west of the Luangwa River the land rises



quickly to undulating plateaux. To the east a hill country lies at an altitude of from three to six thousand feet. To the west an enormous plateau stretches down to Bangweulu the Luapula and the Kafue, fall-

ing from five thousand feet at the Mchinga Highlands to about three

thousand feet at Lake Mweru and is watered by numerous rivers flowing into the Congo and Zambezi. Lake Bangweulu, which has an altitude of nearly four thousand feet, is an extensive sheet of water covering an area of about sixteen hundred square miles. It is the meeting place of many rivers the volume of which is enormous. These rivers meeting together fill a large basin, with many islands formed in the same manner as deltas of large rivers. The area of the Lake varies considerably from year to year and its margin is in most places swampy. On the south, through swamps, the Luapula emerges and after flowing southwards, for about fifty miles makes a wide bend round to the north and keeps on this course to Lake Mweru,

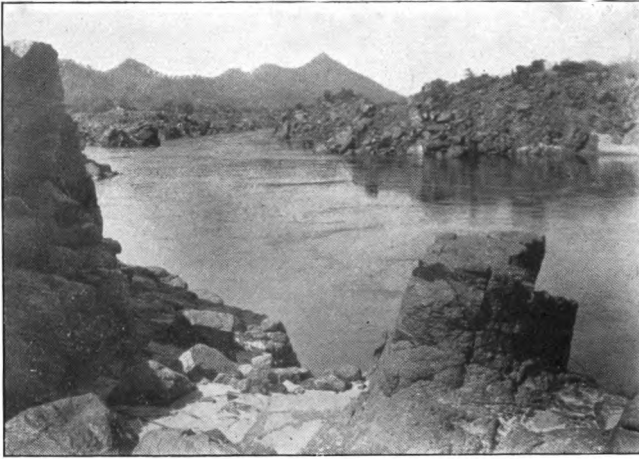


entering this Lake on the south and flowing out on the north as one of the largest affluents of the Congo. The length of Lake Mweru from the entrance to the exit of the Luapula is about sixty eight miles, and its average width about twenty five. It is navigable everywhere. Only the



southern shore of Lake Tanganyika falls within the British Sphere. The present ports are Kasakalawe and Kituta at the extreme south, and Sumbu in Cameron Bay; but good anchorages are abundant on the British Coast, the best known of which

are at the mouth of the Luvú River, at Niamkolo, and at the mouth of the Kalambo River on the border of German East Africa. Such pieces of water as are in South Africa termed "vleys" or "pans" are met with



in many parts of the country, and some of them, such as Moir's Lake in the Muchinga Highlands and Lake Sasiwa and Lake Young in the Awemba country, are of considerable size. The great rivers of the country are the Luangwa which rises on the Tanganyika

Plateau, drains a narrow and deep valley and flows into the Zambezi; the Chambezi which rises on the same plateau, flows into Lake Bangweulu and is the remotest source of the Congo, the Luapula which connects Lake Bangweulu, and Lake Mweru. There are several other rivers of considerable size forming tributaries to the above or flowing directly into Bangweulu, Tanganyika, or Mweru. The Kalungwisi and its



confluent the Luangwa, flowing into Lake Mweru; the Luvú flowing into Lake Tanganyika; the Lukashashi flowing into the Luangwa; the Chosi, Lukulu, Lubu, Manshya and Karungu flowing into the Chambezi; and the Lulimala, Lumbatwa, Luitikila, Lulingela and the Liposhoshi flowing

directly into Bangweulu—are all of considerable size and volume.

North-Eastern Rhodesia may be generally described as consisting of rolling bush-covered country, broken in places into rough and stony hills, with open grass land occasionally on the highest ridges, and narrow swampy plains in many of the valleys. It is well watered, most of the small streams being perennial, and only those which flow over granite or crystalline rocks become quite dry in winter. Others having their sources



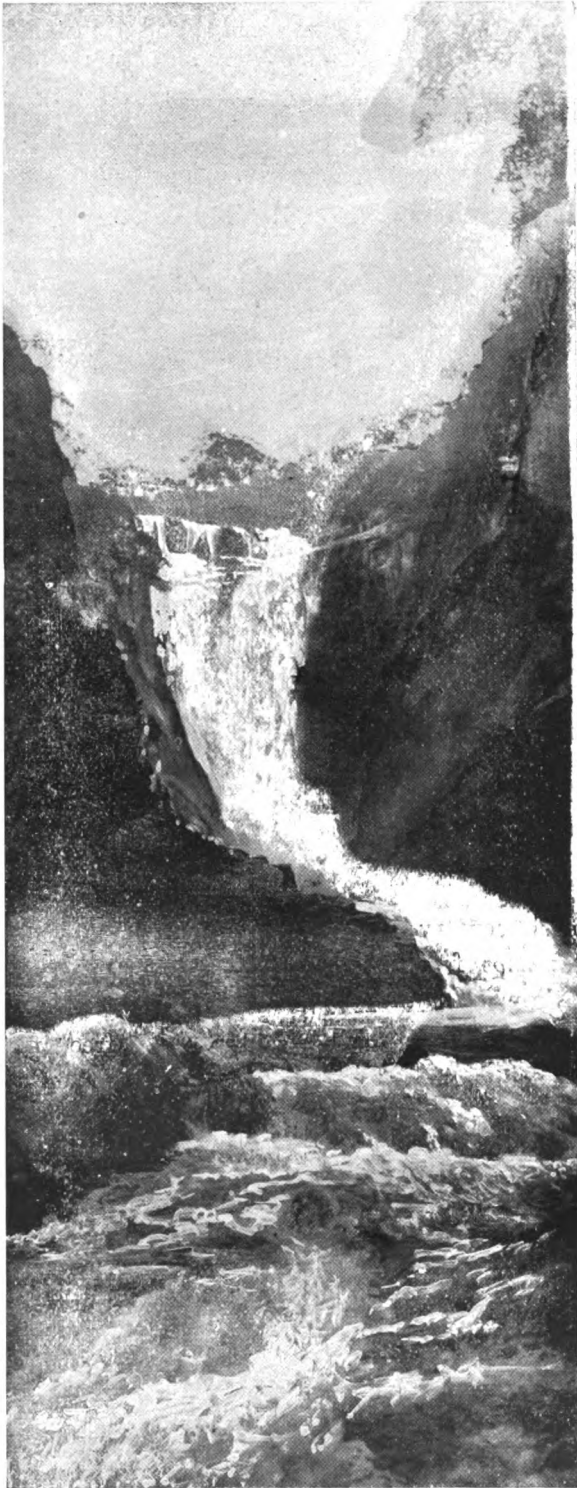
in sandstone or running in level country through swamp are seldom dry, the sandstone hills and the swamps forming reservoirs sufficient to keep up a constant flow of water throughout the dry season.

Although no part of the country can be said to be free from malaria European residents generally enjoy good health. The temperature varies according to altitude. Only in the Luangwa Valley is the heat tropical at any time of the year. On the higher broads the nights are cool, the days like summer days in England.

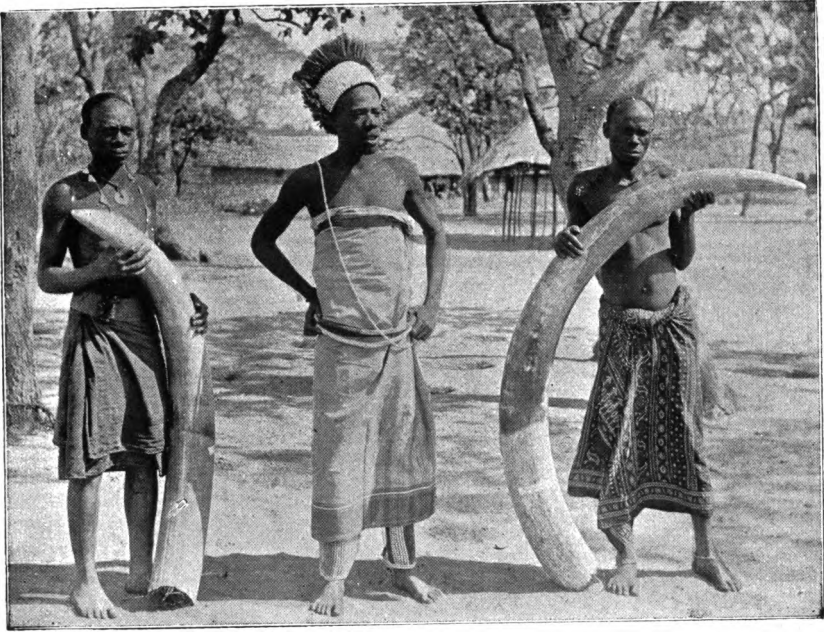
The rainy season generally begins towards the end of November and ends early in April the heaviest rainfall taking place in the months of January, February and March. The average rainfall is from thirty-four to forty-four inches. The prevailing winds are the south-east trades which blow steadily from April until October. The summer winds are variable coming generally from the north.

In the south-eastern part of the country the Angoni are the dominant race, but they have become much blended with the Senga, Achewa

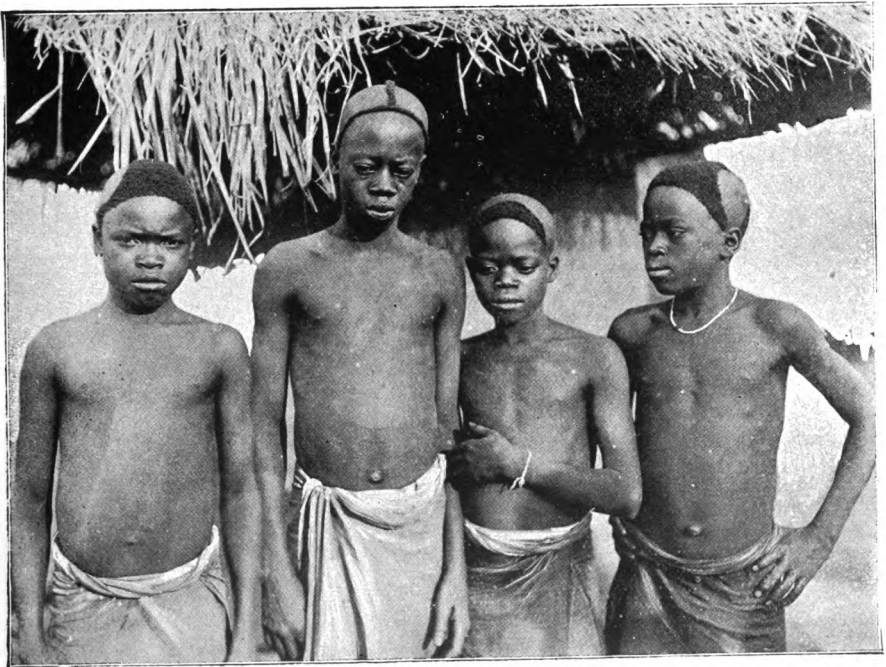
and other tribes. They are an intelligent and interesting people, versed in agriculture and the care of cattle, and since the downfall of their paramount chief, Mpeseni, in 1898, have proved obedient and tractable. Very widely distributed along the fertile valley of the Luangwa are the Senga, a comparatively light coloured well developed race. They are an intelligent people and good and willing workers, they are industrious agriculturists who have brought the cultivation of tobacco and cotton to a greater perfection than their neighbours. The Wa Wisa tribe to the west of the Luangwa River are an interesting people of good physique but a race which has had no chance of expansion, being harried on the one side by the Angoni and on the other by Awemba, who drove them to the swamps and islands of Bangweulu and the Chambezi. They are expert canoemen and fishermen. Since the European occupation of the Angoni and Awemba Countries the Wa Wisa are returning to their old homes on the mainland and to the fertile banks and deltas of the river. The Awemba, who inhabit the country to



KAOMBA FALLS, SERENJE.



AWEMBA CHIEF AND GROUND TUSKS.



STYLES OF NATIVE HAIR DRESSING

the South of the Tanganyika Plateau, are the predominant race of the northern part of the country. They are an intelligent race, of good physique. In former years somewhat turbulent, since the death of their paramount



chief, Mwamba, in 1898, the natives have been split up into small tribal divisions, and have accepted without opposition the establishment of European Mission Stations and Administration Posts in their country. To the south of the Awemba and to the east of Lake Bangweulu are the Wa Unga a numerous tribe, somewhat shy and distrustful. On the sources of the Luangwa the Arambia, Awiwa and Atambo, docile races, agriculturists and iron workers. On the Chosi River are the Anyamwanga, a quiet and orderly people. Their paramount chief lives in

German Territory. The Amambwe inhabit a large portion of the Tanganyika Plateau: they are of good physique and possess considerable intelligence. This tribe was almost exterminated by the Awemba and was only saved by the presence, in the first place, of the London Missionary Society and afterwards, of the Agents of the British South Africa Company's Administration. The Alunga who inhabit the Southern shores of Lake Tanganyika can hardly be distinguished from their neighbours of the Awemba tribe, in common with whom they owe their existence to the presence of Europeans in their country. The Atowa, living on the coast of Tanganyika from the mouth of the Luvú River, northwards and westwards, are closely allied to the Awemba. To the north-west of Bangweulu is a small but densely populated district inhabited by the Wa Kisinga and to the west of them are the Alunda, the people of Kasembe. Both these are promising races, agriculturists and workers in iron, unfortunately until recently much demoralised by the Arab slavers. In 1899 however, a military expedition against Kasembe completely dispelled any lingering Arab influence, and the Alunda and Wa Kisinga are at present law-abiding and prosperous members of the native community. The Wa Usi who inhabit the country between Lake Bangweulu and the Upper Luapula are a numerous tribe, docile and intelligent. Their paramount chief is Mieri-Mieri and their villages extend in almost unbroken succession along the fertile valley of the Upper Luapula. There are also several other small tribes distributed throughout the country whom it is not necessary to enumerate.



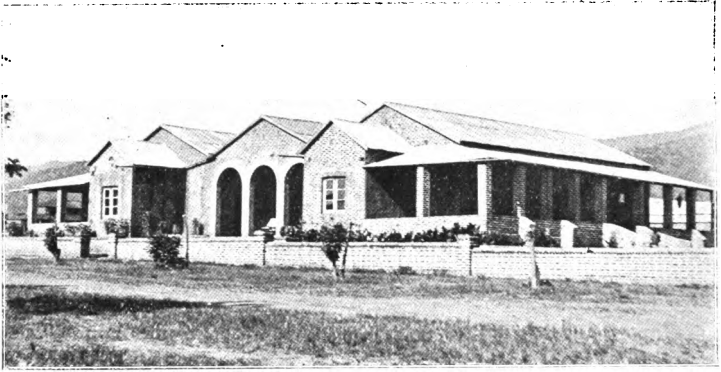


NATIVE DANCERS AND BAND.



NATIVE WOMEN CARRYING WATER.

The European population in March 1906, numbered 199 of whom 57 were officials and others of the British South Africa Company's Administration in North-Eastern Rhodesia, and 56 were members of various



ROYAL HOTEL. FORT JAMESON.

Missionary Societies. There are no European settlements as yet of any importance. Fort Jameson, the Administration capital, has a population of some sixty Europeans, and is the head-quarters of the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company.

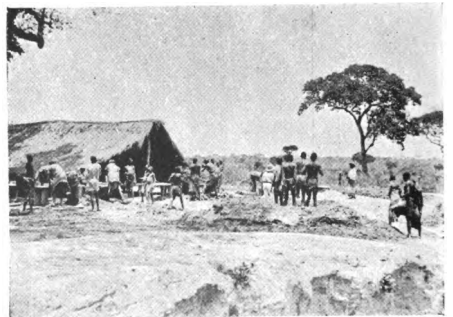
The London Missionary Society is established in the Tanganyika District at Kawimbe, Niamkolo, Kambole, and on the Mbereze River.

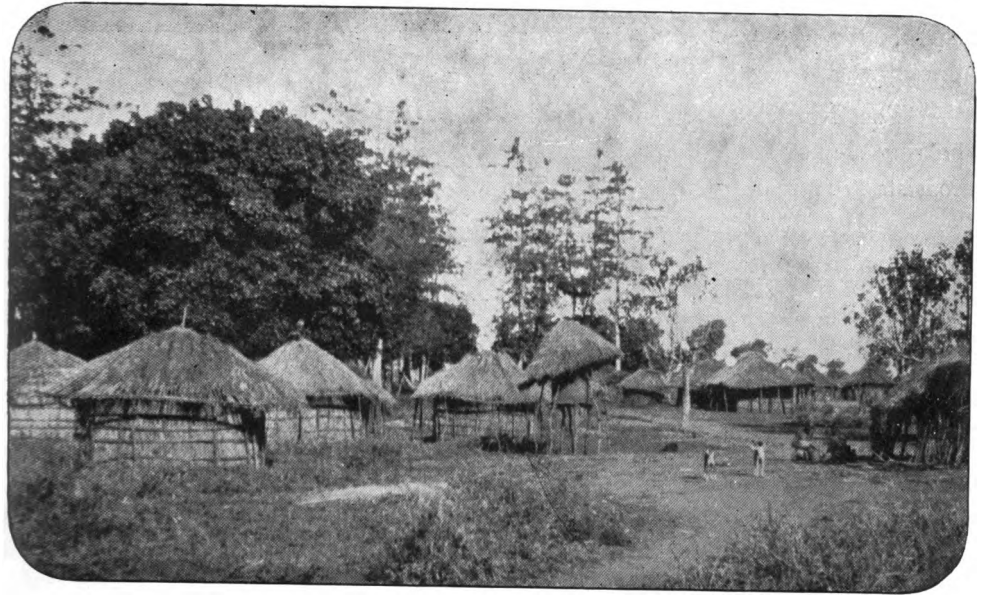


LIVINGSTONE MEMORIAL.

the Free Church of Scotland Mission which has been long

There are on an average seventeen hundred children receiving education. There are three other Protestant Missionary Organizations in the Territory: The Garanganze Mission whose principal sphere is in the Congo Free State, but who have established a station at Johnston Falls on the Luapula; the Dutch Reformed Mission which has three stations near Fort Jameson; and





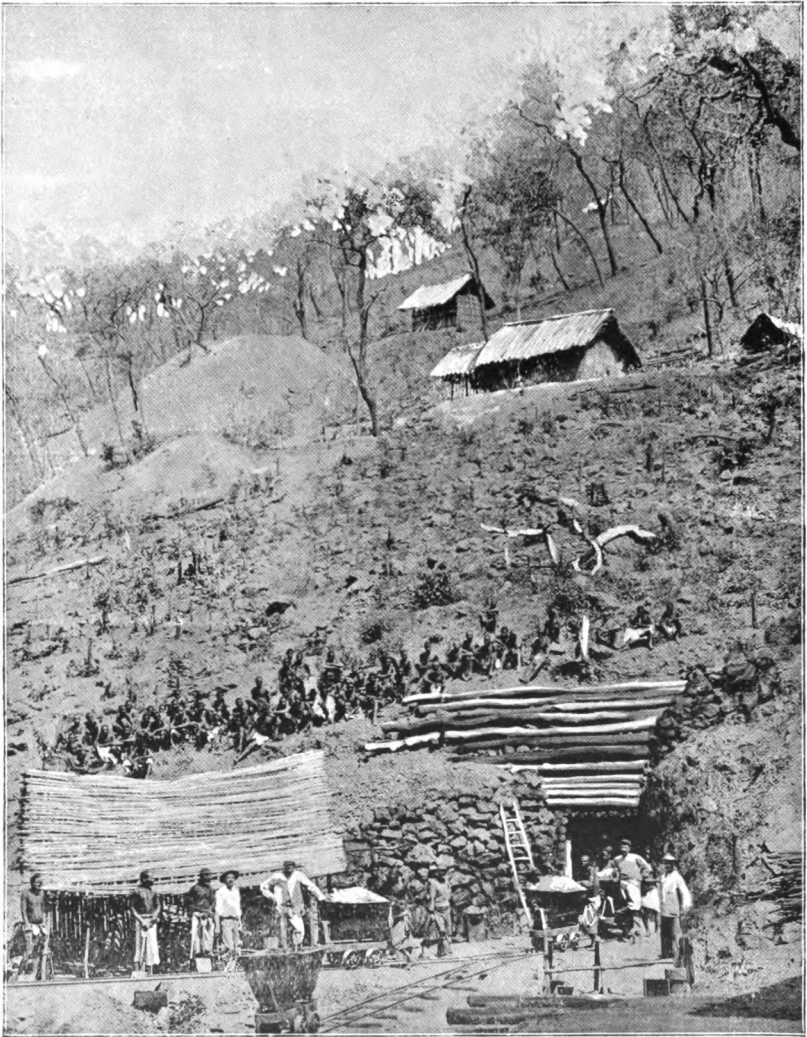
NATIVE VILLAGE.



NATIVES BRICKLAYING.

established at Mwenzo near Fife. The Roman Catholic Mission, which is known as the "White Fathers," has five stations in the Awemba country. In addition to the industrial training of natives by the various Missions, instruction is given at Fort Jameson to the Angoni and neighbouring tribes who are fast learning the arts of carpentry and bricklaying.

The North Charterland Exploration Company are developing a gold bearing deposit at Sasare about ninety miles west of Fort Jameson. It consists of two quartz reefs striking about east and west and lying



SASARE MINE.

between beds of crystalline schists. These reefs, which vary much in width and in many places carry visible gold, have been proved to a

depth of nearly three hundred feet. Near the same spot there has been recently discovered an extensive reef of copper ore carrying both gold and silver. This reef is being further prospected.

Farms of not more than nine thousand acres are granted on an annual quit rent of £1. per thousand acres, and cattle are supplied to *bonâ fide* settlers on reasonable terms. Survey fees averaging £35 for three thousand acres are payable before issue of title, but in the case of settlers introducing stock or agricultural implements payment of these fees is allowed to extend over a period of twelve months. Cattle are distributed in small herds throughout the country, but with the exception of the Angoni, who own some



two thousand head, even the most prosperous chiefs seldom possess herds of more than fifteen or twenty. In the Fort Jameson District and on the Tanganyika Plateau several Ranches are established carrying some nine thousand head. Horses, of which there are only about twenty at present in the country, thrive well. No authenticated instance of the horse-sickness prevalent in other parts of Africa is recorded. Cotton and tobacco have been cultivated with success especially in the Luangwa Valley.

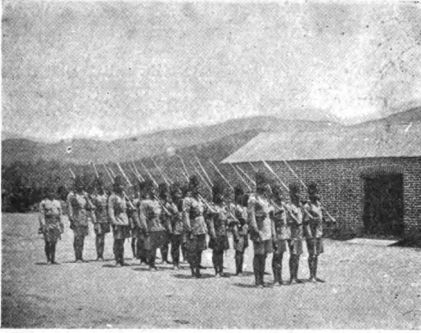
Persons receiving grants of land, the boundaries of which are not specially defined, are required to select the land in the district in which it has been granted, and, after approval by the Administrator of the selection, must erect stone beacons to provisionally mark the grant; Permits of Occupation may then be obtained, pending the issue of title after survey. Surveys of original grants are performed by surveyors nominated by the Administrator for the purpose, and except for township plots which are laid out by chain or steel tape and theodolite, are required to be mainly performed by trigonometric survey, extending triangles, the angles of which are taken by a theodolite, from a measured base or from data obtained from the great Geodetic Survey across Rhodesia.



Surveys of large properties by chain traverse, stadiometer, tachometer, or compass are not permitted to be used for issue of final title on the results of such work.

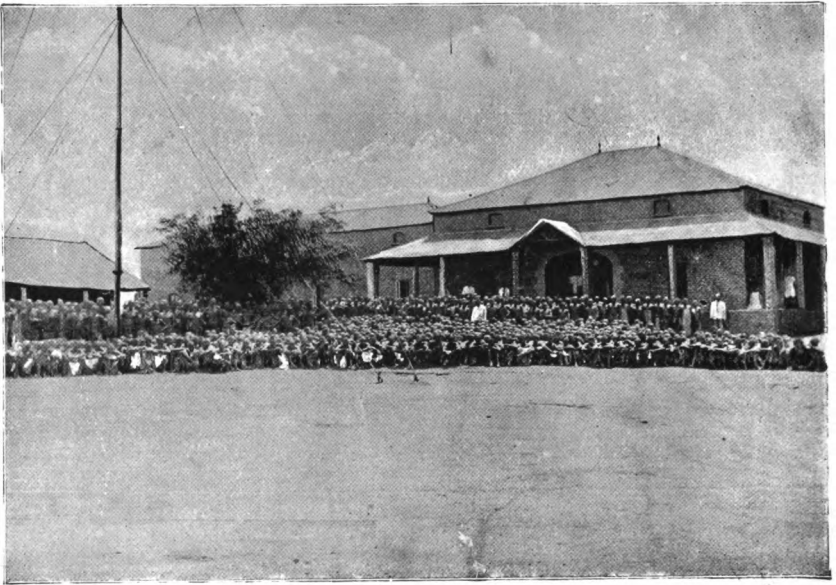
The powers and authorities conferred by Her Majesty's "Africa Order

in Council 1889" continue in force within the limits of the Territory concurrently with the powers conferred upon the British South Africa



Company by "The North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council 1900" so far as may not be inconsistent, and in the case of any conflict the Order of 1900 prevails. The powers conferred upon the Company by "The North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council 1900" are in augmentation of the powers conferred upon it by the Charter. The executive powers vested in the Company under the above

orders are exercised by the Administrator appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State. Provision is also made for the appointment, when expedient, of an Executive Council to assist the Administrator.



The High Court of North-Eastern Rhodesia is presided over by a Judge, whose headquarters are at Fort Jameson, and who sits periodically at other places as occasion requires.

The jurisdiction of the High Court is exercised, so far as circumstances admit, upon the principles and in conformity with the substance of the law for the time being in England. An appeals lies in civil matters, when the amount or value in dispute exceeds £500 sterling, to the Privy Council. The estates of persons dying in the Territory without executors are administered by the High Court.

Magistrates with limited jurisdiction both Civil and Criminal have been appointed for the various Districts, and from their Courts appeals lie to the High Court, and in criminal cases Magistrates' decisions are liable to review by the High Court. Justices of the Peace have also been appointed with power to issue warrants of arrest upon sworn information and to hold preliminary examinations in criminal cases.

Native Courts are held by Native Commissioners for the settlement of purely native cases, recognition being given to established native law and custom in so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice and morality.

For Administrative purposes North-Eastern Rhodesia is divided into Seven Fiscal and Magisterial Districts, which are in turn sub-divided into Native Divisions :

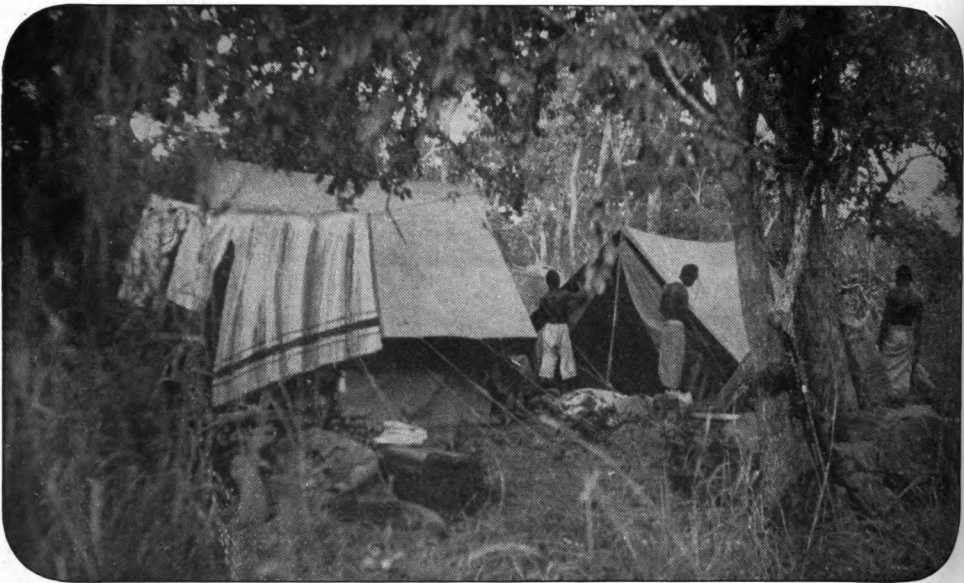
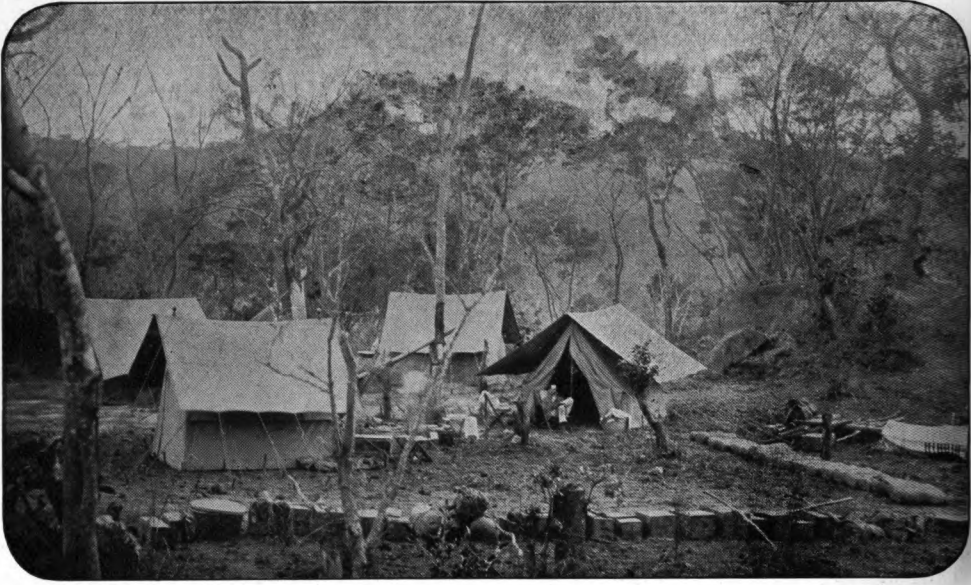
FISCAL AND MAGIS- TERIAL DISTRICT.	HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT.	NATIVE DIVISIONS.	ADMINISTRATION STATIONS.
Tanganyika	Abercorn	Abercorn Sumbu Mikomba	Abercorn Sumbu Mikomba
Mweru	Kalungwisi	Kalungwisi	Kalungwisi
Luapula	Fort Rosebery	Luapula	Fort Rosebery
West Luangwa East Luangwa	Serenje Fort Jameson	Serenje Fort Jameson Western Division Nawalia	Serenje Fort Jameson Petauke Nawalia
North Luangwa	Fife	Fife Mirongo	Fife Chinsale Katumbi
Awemba	Kasama	Kasama Southern Division Western Division	Kasama Mpika Luena

The great number and variety of wild animals in North-Eastern Rhodesia offers great attraction to residents and visitors.

The best season for shooting is from August to November when the grass is low and the game is not scattered through the bush.

There are then no rains and some of the best sport is to be found on the higher lands in a pleasant and healthy climate. The amount of game of all sorts is greatly on the increase and native hunters who know the country are always easily obtained.

Elephant are to be found nearly everywhere. Their breeding grounds are the Mweru Marsh and the Bangweulu Swamps both natural sanctuaries for all kind of game. Rhinoceros are numerous in the Luangwa Valley.



HUNTER'S CAMPS.



BIG GAME.

Hippopotamus are found in all large rivers and in several inland pools. Only one herd of Giraffe is known to exist and these animals are strictly preserved.

Zebra, Eland and Roan Antelope are in large herds almost everywhere. Buffalo and Sable Antelope are widely distributed.

Kudu is found everywhere in or near hilly country. Waterbuck is very plentiful especially in the Luangwa Valley. Tsessaby, Lechwe and Sitatunga are common in certain localities. Mpala, Puku, Reed Buck and Bush Buck are very numerous in places.

Of the smaller antelope the most common species are the Oribi, Duiker, Stein buck, Grysbuck and Klipspringer.

Of game Birds the Guinea Fowl is the most common: a crested species is found on the Luangwa. Francolin Pheasants are also common. The Korahn or Lesser Bustard is sometimes met with, also Quail, Snipe, Plover, several species of Goose (including the Spurwinged variety), Duck, Teal, Sand Grouse. The Egyptian Goose is common on the Luangwa.



Of Pigeons and Doves there are several varieties. Of birds remarkable for their size or plumage the following may be mentioned: the common Crane, the Crested Crane, several varieties of Storks including the Marabou, Parrots, Parakeets, Turacos both blue and green, Pelicans on Lakes Tanganyika and Mweru, Flamingoes, Ospreys and Egrets.

The following is a Summary of the Laws Relating to Shooting in North-Eastern Rhodesia, taken from "The Game Regulations, 1902."

Guns: No guns or rifles may be brought into North-Eastern Rhodesia without a Permit (2/6) being granted either beforehand or on arrival at an Administration Station. One permit will cover all the guns of the individual hunter brought in at the time.

No gun, revolver, or rifle must be carried or used unless the owner and user has a Gun License. This is 4- for a muzzleloader and 10- for any other. In the event of the owner taking out a £25 Game License, the 10- License is not required: but if already taken out no refund will be made. The mere possession of firearms is "use" and requires the license.

Game: Certain "game" may not be killed or captured at all, and certain places may not be hunted at all, except with an Administrator's License: and then any special terms or conditions of the license must be rigidly complied with or the license is forfeited and the licensee becomes liable to heavy penalties.

Vultures, Secretary Birds, Owls and Rhinoceros Birds or Beefeaters may not be hunted* at all : they are protected on account of their utility.

The Giraffe Mountain Zebra, Wild Ass and White Tailed Gnu named in Schedule I in Game Regulations also are protected on account of their rarity and threatened extinction.

The Mweru Marsh Reserve and the Luangwa Reserve are at present the only localities in which it is unlawful to hunt at all.

The Administrator has the power in special circumstances to grant an Administrator's License (£5) to include a limited number of the above-mentioned animals or birds, either at large or in the Reserve. This license however is quite exceptional and only obtainable from the Administrator.

A "Special" License (£25) is required to hunt : Elephant, Rhinoceros, Wildebeest Gnu, Zebra, Eland named in Schedule II of the Game Regulations. This also covers everything that may be hunted under a £2 license.

An "Ordinary Game License" costing £2 covers only :— Buffalo, Sable, Roan, Kudu, Hippopotamus, Wart Hog, Bush Pig, Puku, Lechwe, Inyala, Ibex, Chevrotains, and all Gazelles and Antelopes (other than the Gnu and Eland) named in Schedule III of the Game Regulations.

No License is required (except a gun licence if a gun is used) to hunt noxious animals such as :— Lion, Leopard, Hyæna, Hunting Dog, Otter, Baboon, Monkey, Snake, Python, Crocodile, and Birds of Prey (other than the strictly protected Vulture, Secretary Bird, Owl and Befeater) nor Partridge, Guinea Fowl, Bustard and Fish.

Employment of Natives. It is permitted to anyone shooting to employ natives as hunters and gun-carriers ; but no employee may use the gun, unless he is himself also provided with a gun and game license. In fact no person of whatever nationality, may use a gun without himself having a gun license, or may kill any of the birds or animals before mentioned without himself having a game license, of the appropriate description.

The Administrator has power to alter the schedules either generally or in respect to any particular districts. It is therefore advisable before taking out a license to state where it is intended to hunt and to enquire as to any alterations in the schedules. It is forbidden to hunt :

(a). Young and immature Elephant ("immature" means one whose tusks do not weigh eleven lbs each.)

(b). The female of any description mentioned in the schedules (I, II and III) when it is accompanying its young.

* 'hunting' includes killing, capturing or molesting.

No traps, pitfalls or snares may be set for any game included in either of the Schedules I, II, or III. Dynamite may only be used to take fish by special leave of the Administrator.

A licence is current for twelve months, 1st January to 31st December; it is not transferable and it must be produced to any official of the Administration on demand.

Game on privately owned land may only be hunted with the permission of the owner and belongs to the owner, but when killed with his permission it is of course the property of the person who killed it. The owner himself however is not entitled to hunt even on his own land without a licence.

On the other hand the owner requires no licence to drive off and if necessary to kill any animal doing actual damage to his cultivated garden or plantation, and anyone is justified in killing any animal to preserve human life. But in both cases the onus of proof will be on such person, i.e. in other words, he will be assumed to have killed it unnecessarily unless he can bring proof of such circumstances as will acquit him.

The penalties for breach of the Regulations are a fine not exceeding £50 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or both, or if more than two animals have been improperly killed £25 for each animal and forfeiture of any live animals or heads, horns, tusks, skins and the like in the possession or control of the person convicted.

If skins, horns, tusks, etc., are believed by any Magistrate to have been improperly obtained, he may search for and seize them and detain them till proof to the contrary is given. If such proof is not forthcoming he may declare them forfeited.

Travellers to North-Eastern Rhodesia approach the country either by the Rhodesia Railways to Broken Hill or from the East Coast by way of the Zambezi River. The railway via Bulawayo and the Victoria Falls is the most convenient and economical route to the southern part of the country. Intending travellers are advised to apply for the latest particulars as regards freight and passenger rates to the office of the Rhodesia Railways, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. The East Coast route is by way of the Zambezi River to Tete or by way of the Zambezi and Shire River and Lake Nyasa.

The Chinde River is the most accessible and navigable mouth of the Zambezi. The Port of Chinde is reached either from the north viâ the Suez Canal or from the South viâ Durban. The quickest way to reach Chinde at present is the fast mail steamers of the German East Africa Line (London Agents, Ellis Kisingbury and Company, 14, St Mary Axe) which leave Naples once a month and reach Chinde in twenty-three

days, thus bringing Chinde within twenty-six days of London. There is also an intermediate fortnightly service from Naples to Chinde by the German Line, the time occupied being thirty-three days. Travelling to Chinde by the south route, passengers have the choice of the Union-Castle weekly mail steamers from Southampton to Durban, or the fortnightly service of the Aberdeen Line, (J. T. Rennie and Sons, East India Avenue, London E.C., and 84, Marechal Street, Aberdeen) from London to Durban; while from Durban to Chinde there is a regular fortnightly service. By the German East Africa Line the average time occupied by the voyage from England to Chinde by the south route is between five and six weeks. Goods in transit



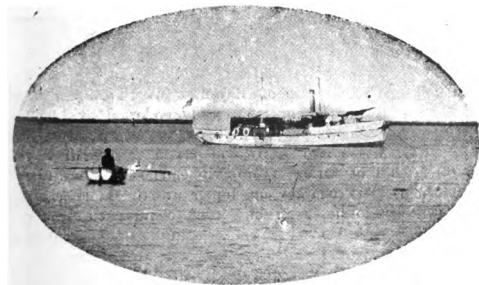
THE AFRICAN LAKES STORE, FORT JAMESON

to British Territory can be landed on the British Concession and forwarded up the Zambezi free of duty. Several transport Companies are established at Chinde, the most important of which are:

The African Lakes Corporation (45, Renfield Street, Glasgow.)

The African International Flotilla and Transport Company (13, Austin Friars, London, E. C.)

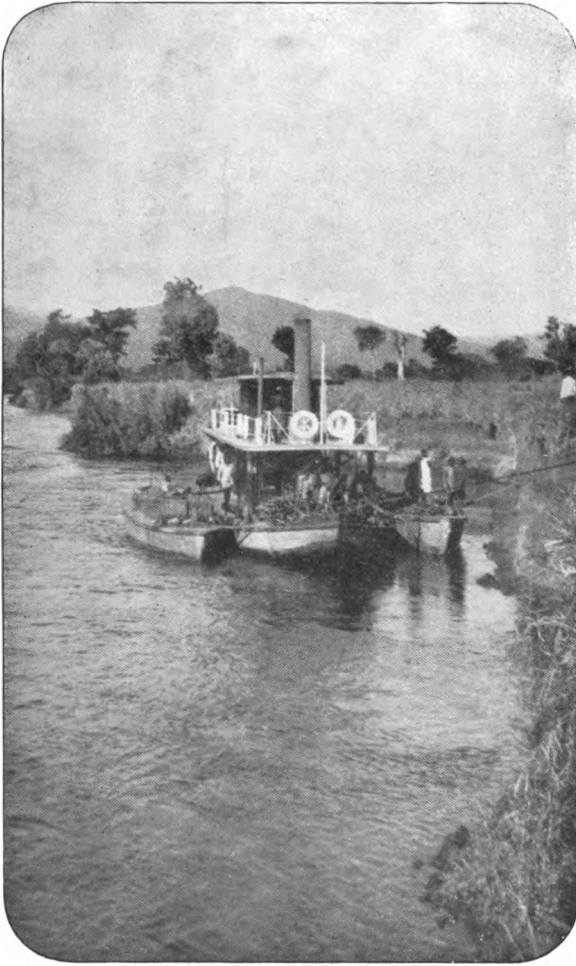
The British Central Africa Company (80, Coleman Street, London, E.C.)



Some twenty sternwheelers with numerous boats and barges are constantly plying on the Zambezi and Shiré Rivers.

The Nyasaland route to North-Eastern Rhodesia follows the Zambezi and Shiré waterways to Lake Nyasa. The navigability of

the Shiré River is however very uncertain and during the greater part of the year the water is too low to admit the passage of the stern-wheelers.



RIVER STEAMER.

Chiromo is the Customs Station of the British Central Africa Protectorate, where goods in transit are required to be declared and certain fees paid.* At Katungas some sixty miles higher up the river, navigation ceases in the most favourable season, and overland transport to the Upper Shiré River, a distance of from sixty to seventy miles, has to be undertaken. Transport arrangements are however available, freight being carried by porters, or by ox-waggons, and passengers by machilas or mule carts. On the Upper Shiré River a service of sternwheelers and barges is in existence, and provides transport as far as Fort Johnston at the south end of Lake Nyasa. From this point there are regular sailings

of steamers for ports on Lake Nyasa. Passengers for North-Eastern Rhodesia

* On a passenger's arrival at Chiromo *en route* for North-Eastern Rhodesia a customs declaration form is handed to him on which he is required to declare (1) The number of packages of clothing for his personal use (2) all liquors, arms and ammunition and (3) Other dry goods stating under the three headings the home values of articles included in the declaration. The only charges made on personal clothing are the following: Road and River Dues one shilling per cwt: Wharfage half per cent *ad valorem* and Registration Fee sixpence per package. Dry goods, provisions etc, are charged as follows: Road and River Dues one shilling per cwt: wharfage half per cent *ad valorem*: Transit Guarding Fee three per cent *ad valorem*. Customs deposit seven per cent *ad valorem* and Wiring and Sealing two pence per package. A Transit Bill of Entry is issued by the Customs House on which is shewn in detail the various charges above mentioned. This Transit Bill of Entry requires a four shilling stamp which must also be paid by the passenger. The Bill of Entry is sent forward to the Collector of Revenues at the Protectorate frontier station, through which the goods pass into North-Eastern Rhodesia, and when duly endorsed by him the seven per cent Customs deposit is recoverable at Chiromo. To save passengers the trouble of looking after the refund of this seven per cent it can be paid by Agents at Chiromo instead of by the passenger himself and it rests with the passenger to ascertain at the frontier station that the Bill of Entry is properly endorsed, in order that his Agents may duly obtain the refund of moneys advanced by them. The charges on liquor are the same as those on dry goods, with the addition that a license costing half-a-crown has to be taken out. The charges on arms and ammunition are also the same as on dry goods, with the addition that an Import Permit costing half-a-crown must be obtained. Every package declared as being in transit is officially wired and sealed at Chiromo, and must not be opened again while in the Protectorate or the Customs Deposit of seven per cent will be forfeited.

disembark at Domira Bay or Kota-Kota for Fort Jameson, and at Karonga at the north end of Lake Nyasa for Fife and Abercorn. From either of these points arrangements for freight and passengers can be made with the local Transport Companies.

The Zambezi route to North-Eastern Rhodesia follows the Zambezi to Tete. In unfavourable seasons Tete

itself cannot be reached by steamers, but is always accessible by boats and barges. Arrangements for freight and passengers from Tete to Fort Jameson or elsewhere can be made with the local Transport Companies.

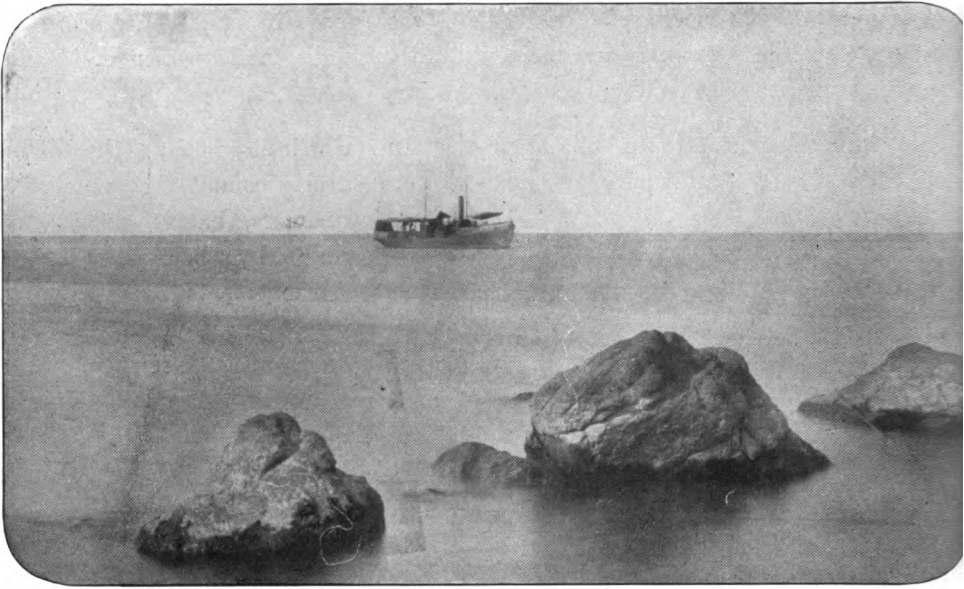


On Lake Tanganyika there are in addition to several boats and barges the following vessels : The German Government one steamer ; The African Lakes Corporation, one steamer ; The Katanga

Company, one steamer ; and the Congo Free State, one steel schooner. On Lake Mweru there are several steel sailing boats, and steam launches ; one the property of The African Lakes Corporation and the other of the Katanga Company. Lake Bangweulu is navigable but no vessels are available. The Luapula is navigable from Lake Mweru to Johnston Falls, and on this reach of the river the Mweru craft ply from February to the end of June. When the river is full only steamers can travel against the current. Between Johnston Falls and the Mombututa Falls, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, the Luapula is navigable only in short reaches ; and from the Mombututa Falls to Bangweulu, a distance of eighty miles, the river is much broken by sand bars and rocks ; and at the exit from Bangweulu the river is often choked with sudd and river grass. The Chambezi is navigable for about eighty miles from its entrance into Bangweulu and many of its tributaries are navigable for short distances.

There are no metalled roads in the country but tracks have been cut connecting the various Government posts and trading and missionary stations which afford a good means of communication.



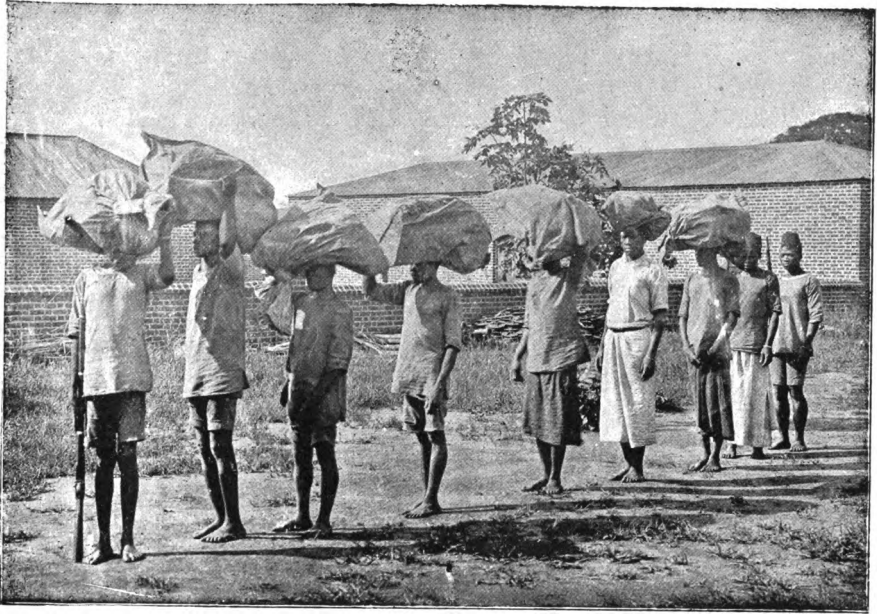


S.S. ADVENTURE, LAKE NYASA.



SCENE ON THE ZAMBEZI RIVER.

Over-seas and Colonial mails are received and despatched in transit through the postal services of the Cape Colony, Southern and North-Western Rhodesia, via Livingstone, Bulawayo and Cape Town. Mails to and from the British Central Africa Protectorate and Portuguese



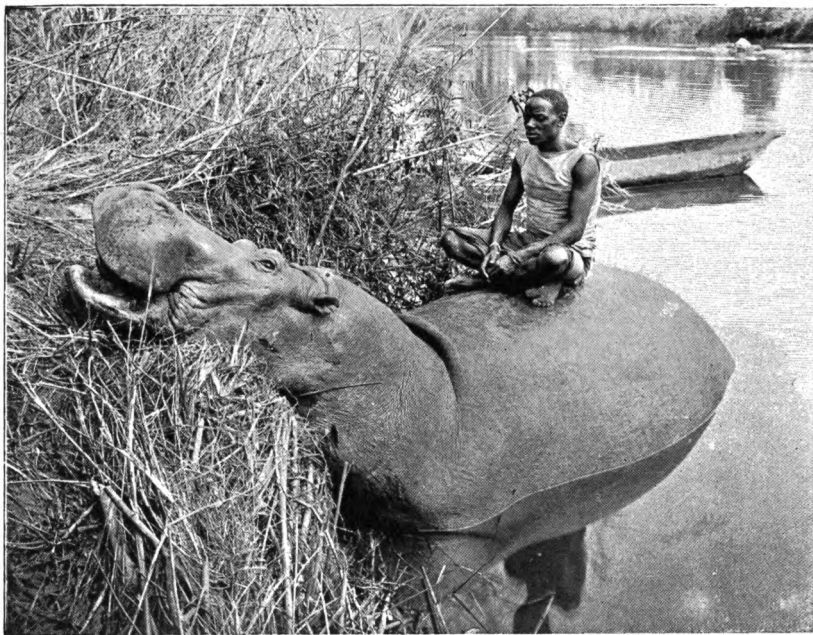
ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MAIL.

East Africa, Zambezia District, are exchanged direct between Fort Jameson and Zomba, Fife and Karonga, and Fort Jameson and Tete respectively. There is a comprehensive internal postal system throughout the whole territory, providing a weekly mail service, conducted entirely by native carriers.

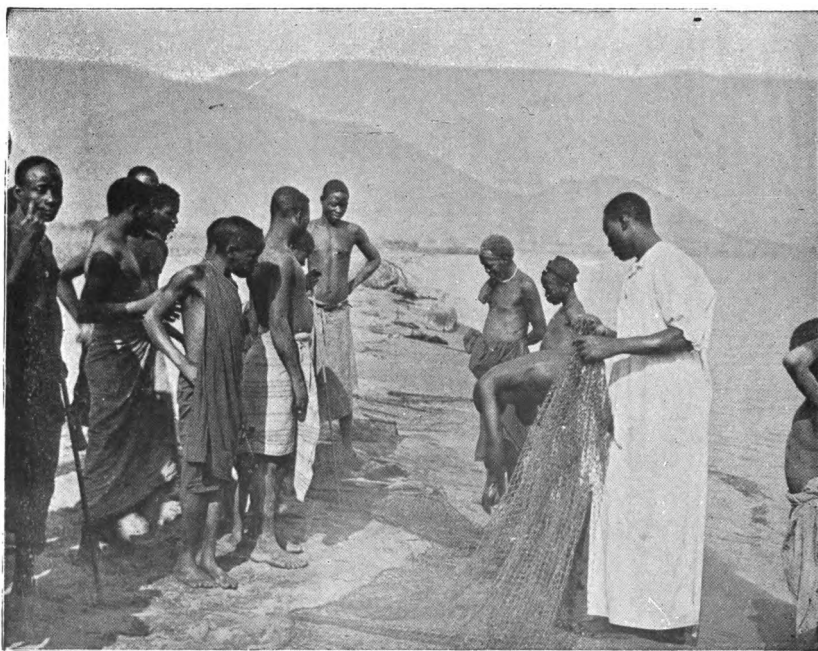
LIST OF POST OFFICES IN NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA.

NAME OF OFFICE.	CLASS OF OFFICE.	LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED VIA	NEAREST MONEY ORDER OFFICE.
Abercorn	M. O. O. & T. O.	—	—
Chinsale	S. O.	Fife	Fife
Fife	M. O. O. & T. O.	—	—
Fort Jameson	M. O. O. & T. O.	—	—
Fort Rosebery	S. O.	Kasama	Abercorn
Kalungwisi	" "	Kasama	Abercorn
Kampanda	" "	Kasama	Fife
Kasama	" "	Fort Jameson	Fife
Katwe	" "	Abercorn	Abercorn
Kawimbe	" "	Fife	Abercorn
Katumbi	" "	Fife	Fife
Luena	" "	Kasama	Fife
Mirongo	" "	Fife	Fife
Mpika	" "	Fort Jameson	Fort Jameson
Nawalia	" "	Fort Jameson	Fort Jameson
Petankwe	" "	Fort Jameson	Fort Jameson
Serenje	" "	Fort Jameson	Fort Jameson
Sumbu	" "	Abercorn	Abercorn

M. O. Signifies Money Order Office. S. O. Signifies Sub-Office. T. O. Signifies Telegraph Office.



BIG GAME.



NATIVES FISHING.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Country of Destination.	Letters per half oz.	Post Cards.	Book Packets per two ozs.	Samples per four ozs.	Newspapers per two ozs.	Parcels per lb.
Within North-Eastern Rhodesia	1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	8d.
Southern Rhodesia, North-Western Rhodesia	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1/6
British Central Africa Protectorate	2d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1/-
German East Africa, Portuguese East Africa	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1/-
Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony and other parts of South Africa South of the Zambezi	2d.	1d.	1d.	2d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1/6 Plus Cape Rates.
United Kingdom	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	1d.	2d.	1d.	1/9 (a)
All other Countries	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	2d.	2d.	1d.	1/- Plus Cape Rates.

(a) If forwarded via Beira, not exceeding 3lb, 3/-; 7lb, 6/-; 11lb, 9/-.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued and paid at the Post Offices at Fort Jameson, Fife, and Abercorn.

Orders Payable in Rhodesia, Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony.

For sums not exceeding £2 the commission is 6d.

" " " " £5 " " " 1/-

" " " " £7 " " " 1/6

" " " " £10 " " " 2/-

Orders Payable in the United Kingdom, India, Australian Colonies and British Possessions, United States of America and Foreign Countries mentioned in the Cape Post Office Guide.

For sums not exceeding £2 the commission is 1/6.

" " " " £5 " " " 2/3.

" " " " £7 " " " 3/-

" " " " £10 " " " 4/-

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

Telegraph Money Orders are exchanged between the Post Offices at Fort Jameson, Fife and Abercorn and all the Money Order Offices in Southern Rhodesia, The Transvaal, Natal, Orange River Colony and the Cape Colony.

The Tariff being for each order of £10 or portion thereof

North-Eastern Rhodesia ... 2/6 Other Territories ... 5/-

in addition to the ordinary Rates of Commission on Money Orders.

The African Transcontinental Telegraph Company's line runs from Umtali, in Southern Rhodesia, to Tete, in Portuguese East Africa, where

the Zambezi River is crossed; from Tete to Chikwawa, in the British Central Africa Protectorate, crossing the Shire River thence to Blantyre and Zomba, through the British Central Africa Protectorate to Karonga at the north end of Lake Nyasa. From Karonga the line traverses the Tanganyika plateau, passing through the northern districts of North-Eastern Rhodesia to Lake Tanganyika and northwards into German East Africa. A branch line runs from Chikwawa to Chiromo West, connecting with Chilomo on the Portuguese East Africa System. The line from Zumbo on the Zambezi (Portuguese East Africa) connects with the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company's line at Tete. There is also a



branch line running from Domira Bay (Lake Nyasa) to Fort Jameson.

TARIFF.

North-Eastern Rhodesia and the British Central Africa Protectorate (A. T. T. Company's system) 3d. per word. Minimum charge, 2.6.

Southern Rhodesia, the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal, the Cape Colony.
 Lourenco Marques and Offices on the Beira Railway. Ordinary
 Telegrams 5/- for 12 words and 5d. for each additional word.
 Cypher Telegrams 6/- for 12 words and 6d. for each additional word.
 Press Telegrams 5/- for 48 words and 5d. for each additional 4 words
 or portion thereof.

Portuguese East Africa, 5d. per word. Minimum charge, 4/2. Cypher messages
 7d. per word. Minimum charge, 5/10.

German East Africa. (A. T. T. Company's system) 5d. per word. Minimum
 charge, 4/2.

Cablegrams to the Continent of Europe, 2/11 per word. Minimum charge, 8/9.

The rates for cablegrams to all parts of the world may be obtained on
 application at any Telegraph Office.

Telegrams are accepted for delivery in the United Kingdom to be forwarded
 by post from Capetown, on payment of the ordinary telegraph rates to the Cape
 Colony, with an additional one penny for postage. Such telegrams should be
 handed in not later than noon on Tuesdays, to ensure their being forwarded by
 the weekly mail steamer which leaves Capetown every Wednesday afternoon. The
 words "Post, Capetown" must be inserted at the end of the address.

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN SECTIONS.

MAIN LINE		MILES.	POLES.	MILES.	POLES.
<i>Umtali to Blantyre Section :</i>				367	10
Umtali to Inyanga	...	50	0		
Inyanga to Tete	...	199	0		
Tete to Chikwawa	...	92	0		
Chikwawa to Blantyre	...	26	10		
<i>Blantyre to Karonga Section :</i>				502	19
Blantyre to Zomba	...	47	10		
Zomba to Fort Johnston	...	77	10		
Fort Johnston to Domira Bay	..	95	5		
Domira Bay to Kota Kota	...	50	0		
Kota Kota to Nkata	...	102	0		
Nkata to Florence Bay	...	70	17		
Florence Bay to Karonga	...	59	17		
<i>Karonga to Udjidji Section :</i>				529	10
Karonga to Fife	...	93	15		
Fife to Abercorn	...	105	5		
Abercorn to Bismarekburg	...	37	0		
Bismarekburg to Udjidji	...	293	10		
BRANCH LINES				1399	19
Chikwawa to Chiromo West	...	67	0		
Domira Bay to Fort Jameson	...	128	5		

20 Poles to the mile

1955

LIST OF THE AFRICAN TRANSCONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICES.

Showing Mileage, Hours of Attendance, etc.

CODE.	OFFICE.	MILEAGE.	TRANSMITTING OFFICE.	HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.								IN CIRCUIT.	REMARKS.
				WEEKDAYS.				SUNDAYS.		HOLIDAYS.			
				FROM.	TO	FROM	TO	FROM	TO	FROM	TO		
A B	Abercorn *	1069½	Blantyre	8	12	2	4.30	9	10	9	10	Hourly	{ German East Africa Office.
B Y	Blantyre †	367½	Salisbury	8	12.30	2	4.30	9	10.30	9	10.30	Always	
B I	Bismarckburg *	1106½	{ Abercorn Blantyre	8	12	2	4	9	10	9	10	Hourly	
C A	Chikwawa *	341	Blantyre	8	12	2	4	9	10	9	10	½ Hourly	
C O	Chitomo West*†	67	"	8	12	2	4	9	10	9	10	½ Hourly	
D B	Donina Bay *	587¾	"	8	12	2	4.30	9	10	9	10	Hourly	
D A	Dowa * †	40	Fort Jameson	8	12	2	4	9	10	9	10	½ Hourly	
F I	Fife *	964½	Blantyre	8	12	2	4	9	10	9	10	Hourly	
F B	Florence Bay *	810½	Karonga	8	12	2	4	9	10	9	10	Hourly*	
J A	Fort Jameson *†	1281	Blantyre	8	12	2	4.30	9	10	9	10	Always	
F J	Fort Jameson *	492½	"	8	12	2	4	9	10	9	10	Hourly	
K G A	Karonga *	870½	"	8	12	2	4	9	10	9	10	Hourly	
K K A	Kota Kota *	637¾	"	8	12	2	4	9	10	9	10	2 Hourly	
N K A	Nkata *	739¼	"	8	12	2	4	9	10	9	10	2 Hourly	
U J	Udjidji *	1400	{ Abercorn Blantyre	8	12	2	4	9	10	9	10	Hourly	{ German East Africa Office.
Z A	Zomba *	415	"	8	12	2	4.30	9	10	9	10	Always	

* No afternoon attendance on Saturdays.

† Open 5—6 p.m. on Saturdays.

‡ Branch Line.

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